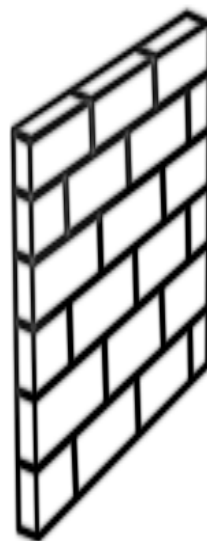


THE CIRCULAR FUTURE OF PLASTICS

FUNDAMENTALS AND INNOVATION CHALLENGES

International Recycling Forum
Wiesbaden, 27 november 2019
Herman.van-roost@total.com

PLASTICS RECYCLING = HOT : HOWEVER, DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES...



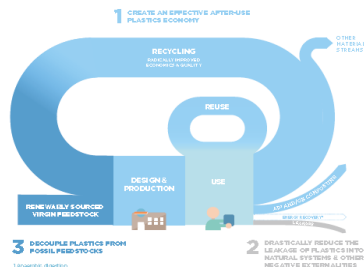
Recycler's CEO :

“Our profession is *cursed* ...”

« The messages are OK, but reality goes systematically in the wrong direction »

« Every innovation creates new problems »

FIGURE 6: ANHIBITIONS OF THE NEW PLASTICS ECONOMY



Criteria	Container (see comments)	Sub-components (see comments)	Colour, print and additives	Identification	Facilities	Mark (level)
Recyclability	The container is made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	Sub-components are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No colour, print or additives	Labels and devices are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No facilities	
High	The container is made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	Sub-components are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No colour, print or additives	Labels and devices are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No facilities	
Good	The container is made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	Sub-components are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No colour, print or additives	Labels and devices are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No facilities	
Uncertain	The container is made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	Sub-components are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No colour, print or additives	Labels and devices are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No facilities	
Low	The container is made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	Sub-components are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No colour, print or additives	Labels and devices are made of material (polyester, PET, PP, etc.)	No facilities	

DESIGN FOR RECYCLING : PRAGMATIC APPROACH



PE-HD Coloured Containers

	YES Full compatibility Materials that passed the testing protocols with no negative impact OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but are known to be acceptable in PE-HD	CONDITIONAL Limited compatibility Materials that passed the testing protocols if certain conditions are met OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but pose a low risk of interfering with PE-HD	NO Low compatibility Materials that failed the testing protocols OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but pose a high risk of interfering with PE-HD
Container	PE-HD		
Colours	all colours		
Barrier			
Additives			g/cm ³
Closure Systems	PE-HD; PE		
Liners, seals and Valves	PE-HD; PE		metal;
Sleeves	PE-HD; PE		ed sleeves
Labels & Adhesives	PE-HD; PE releasable		er soluble aluminium;
Inks	non toxic		
Direct Printing	laser marked; production or expiry date		any other direct printing
Other Components	PE-HD; PE-LD; PE-LLD; PE-MD	PP; PET; PETG; PS; PVC; PLA	aluminium; foams with density < 1 g/cm ³

Robust enough ?

Considered arbitrary ...?

« Will be solved by recycling technology » ...?

Compliance basis = good will ?

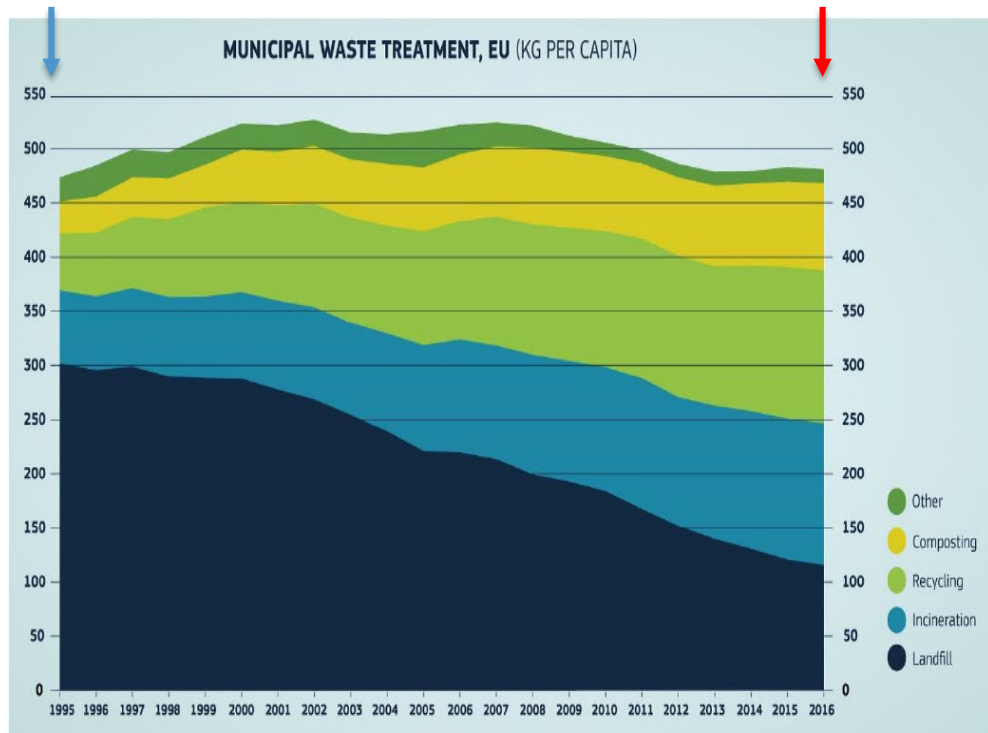
Will it survive future innovations ?

How to anchor it in science ?

PARADOX: MEASUREMENT VS. PERCEPTION OF WASTE

1 ton plastic =
15.000 packages

1 ton plastic =
40.000 packages



**‘Waste’ expressed in Tons :
logic...?**

3 advantages of ‘mass’:

- 1) Easy to measure
- 2) It is not lost, can be followed through the chain
- 3) Estimation of potential economic value after recycling

Disadvantage : *mass is quite irrelevant to express the ‘waste quality’ ...*

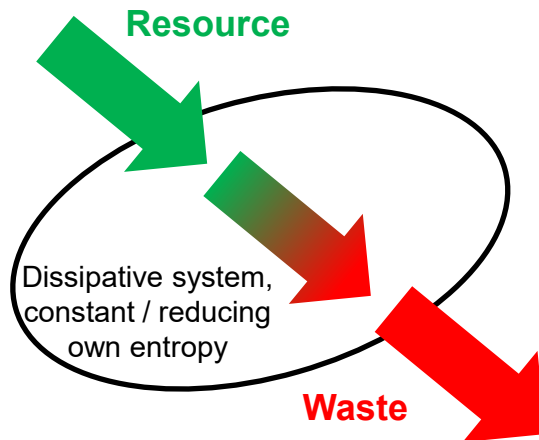
Source : EU Plastics Strategy document, 2017

WASTE IN FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS

Ilya Prigogine : « the father of Entropy »

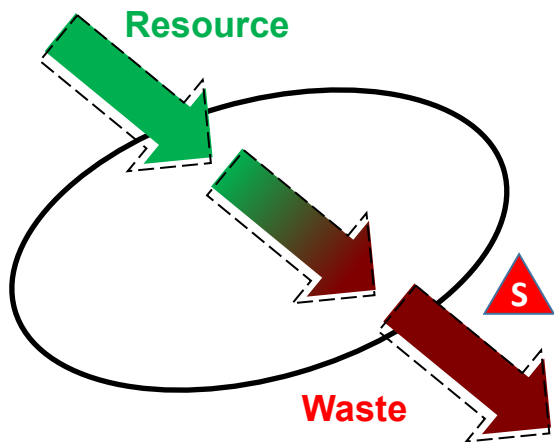
Nobel prize 1977 : Thermodynamics of « dissipative systems »

- Dissipative system can keep its entropy constant or reduce it :
by importing low entropy (resource) and exporting high entropy (waste)
 - Planets, humans, the biosphere, the antroposphere, ...
- **Waste = high entropy** output (material, energy : dispersed, mixed, spread, heat energy)
- **Resource = low entropy** input (material, energy : concentrated, pure, ordered, non-heat energy)



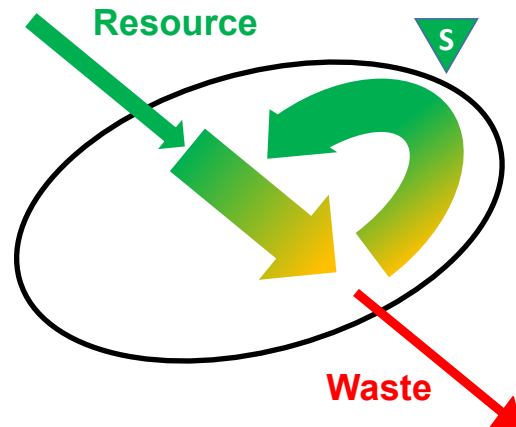
LINEAR VS. CIRCULAR OPTIMISATION

« Resource reduction... »



→ Less tons BUT higher entropy = **more waste**

Re-use / recycle ...



Significant waste **reduction**

Observation bio-systems :
*internal circularity minimises
waste generation*
– **based on low entropy
processes !!**

CIRCULAR PROCESSES ARE BY DEFINITION *LOW ENTROPY PROCESSES !*

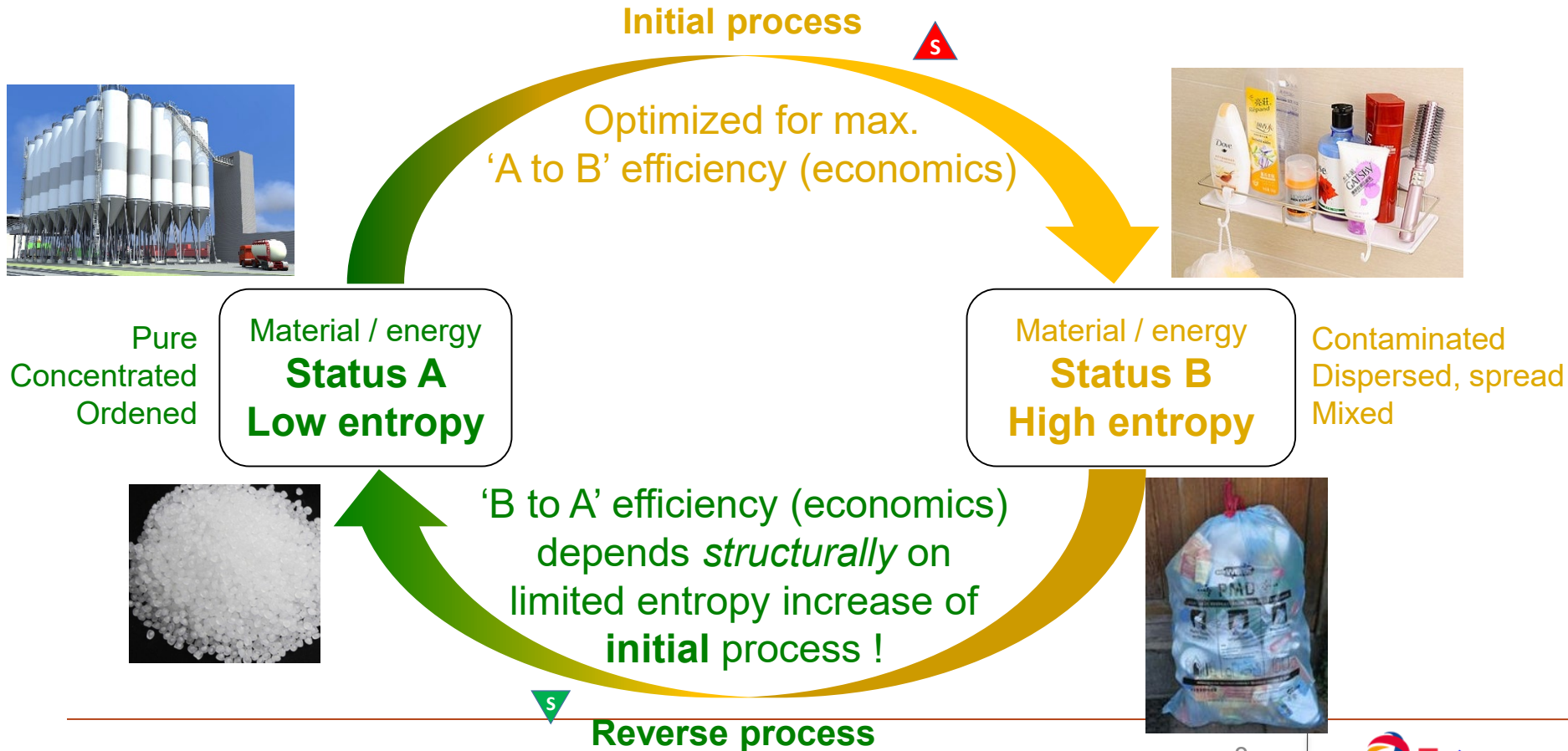
- Brake of a regular car : kinetic energy transformed into heat, then dissipated :
2 x strong entropy increase...

« LINEAR BRAKE »

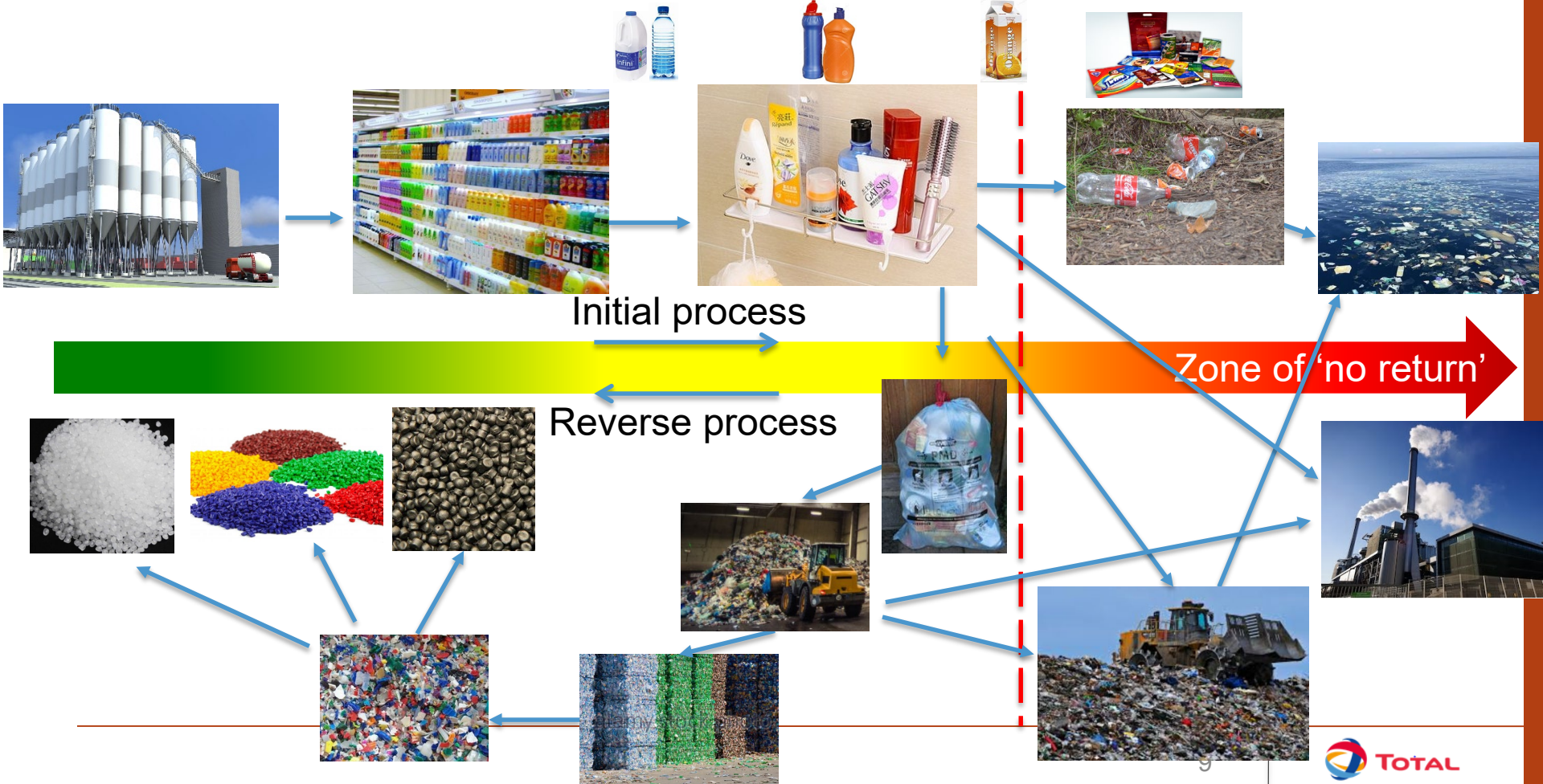
- Brake of a hybrid car : kinetic energy transformed into electrical energy, then
into chemical energy (battery), readily available for re-use : almost no entropy
increase...

« CIRCULAR BRAKE »

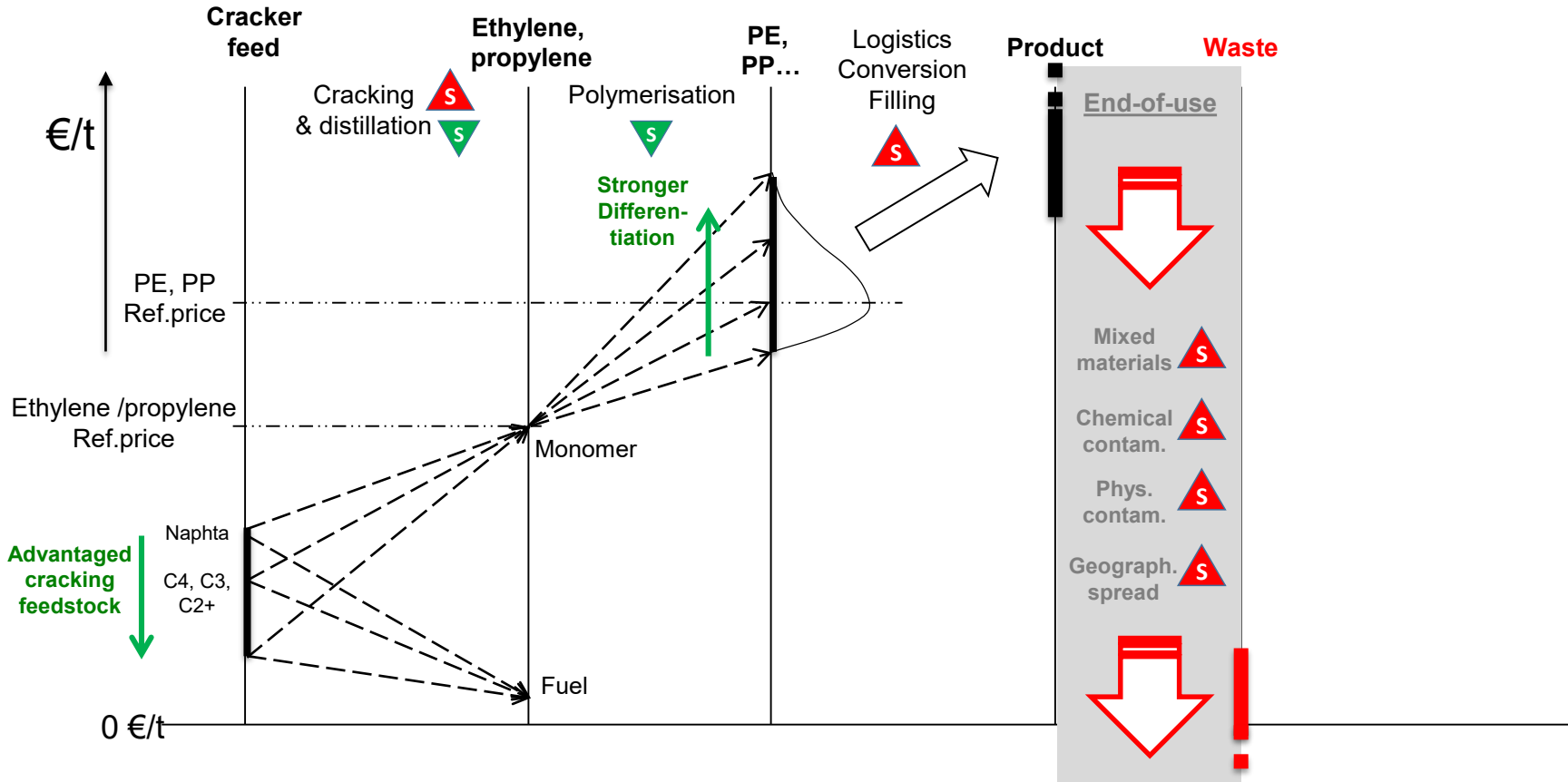
CIRCULARITY OF A PROCESS = SAME AS REVERSIBILITY



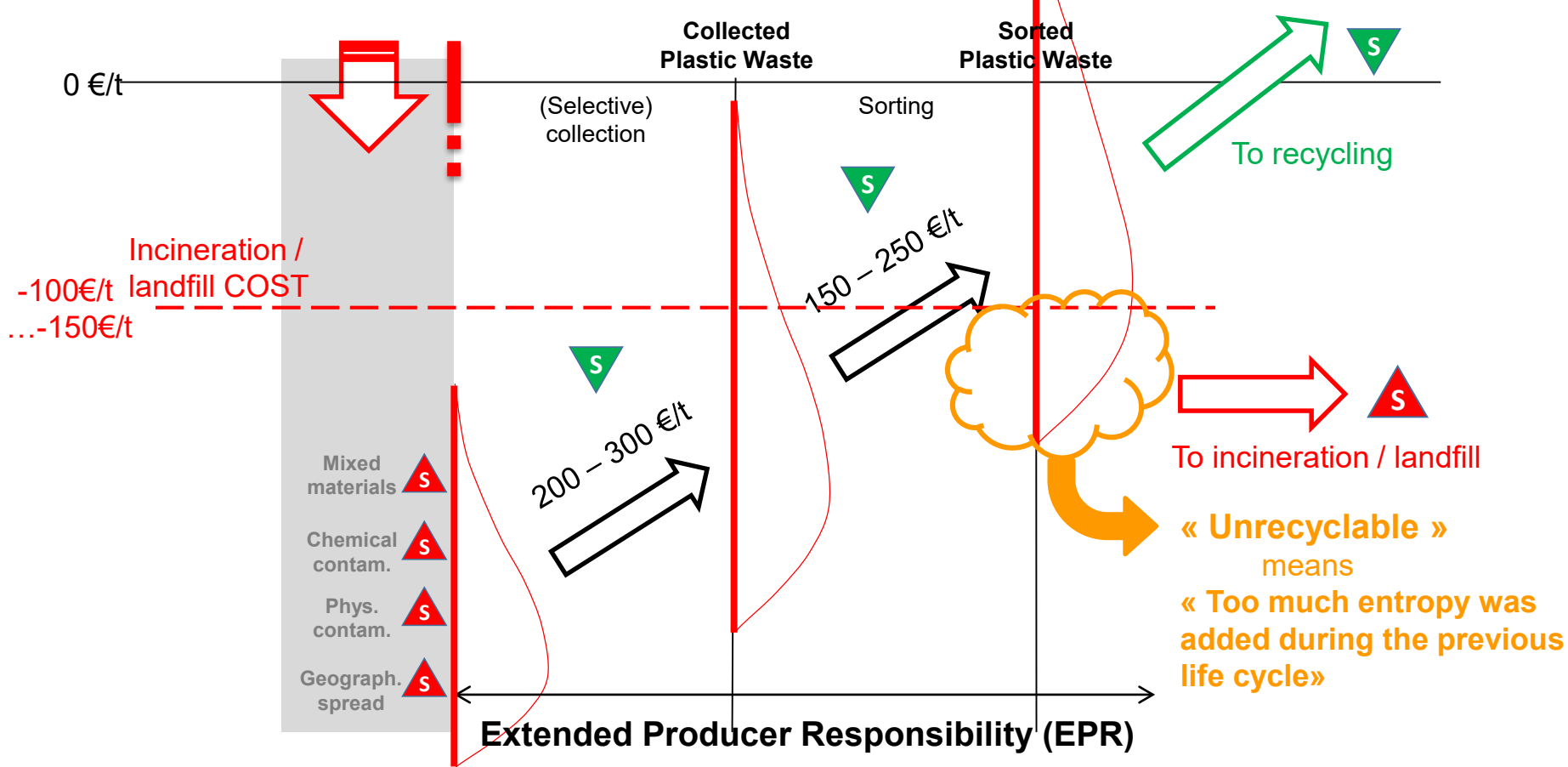
PLASTICS ENTROPY EVOLUTION DURING LIFE CYCLE



ECONOMIC VALUE & ENTROPY EVOLUTION OF POLYMER MOLECULES



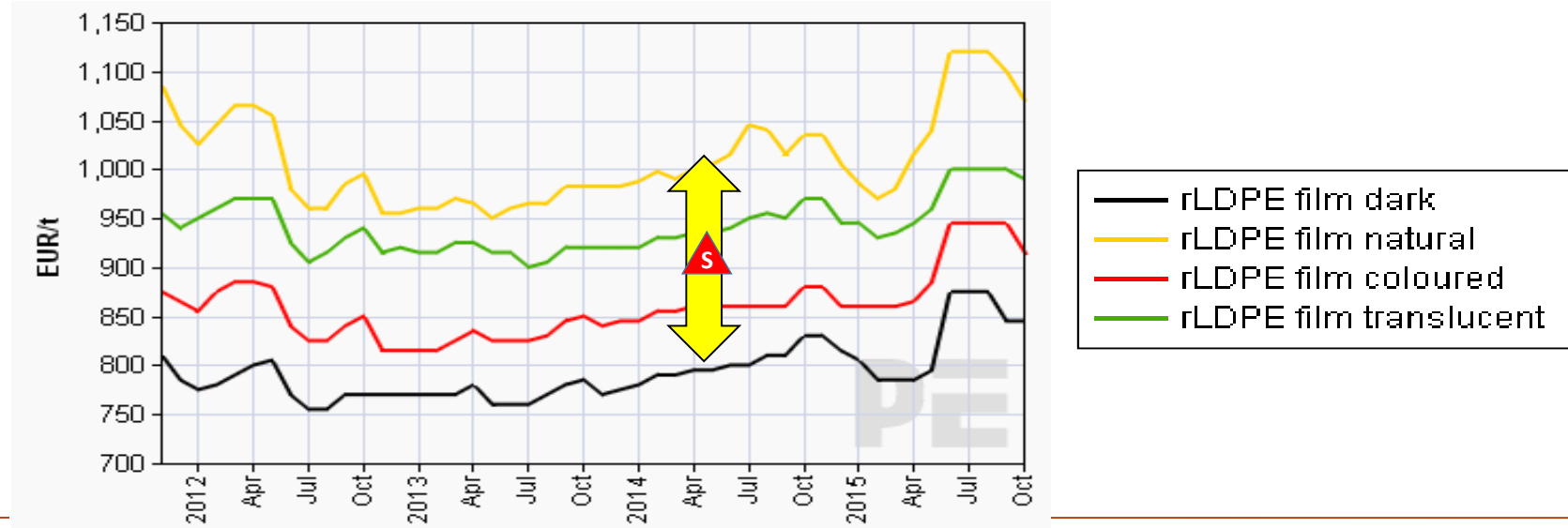
ECONOMIC VALUE / ENTROPY EVOLUTION DURING WASTE STAGE



PLASTICS : HEAVY ENTROPY INCREASE BY IN-MASS COLORATION !

Considered 'recyclable' but everybody assumes that the pigment can stay in....
The recycling process itself can add even extra entropy by mixing all colors ...

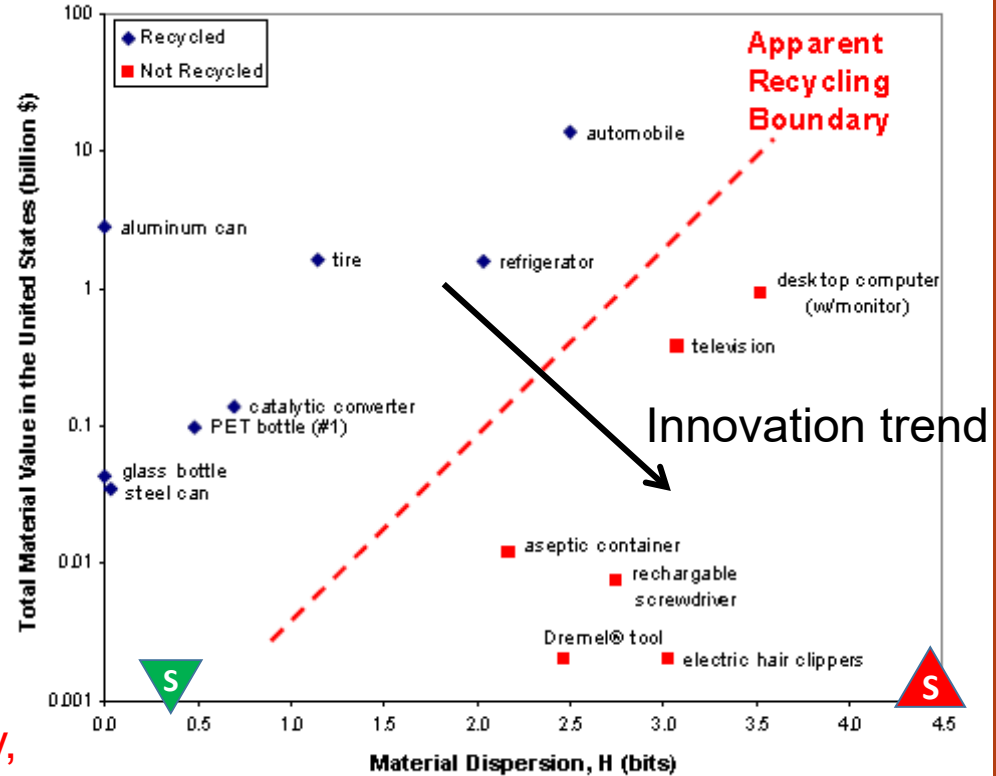
Consequence of high entropy = destruction of 'circular economics' !
Natural recycle has 200 €/t more value than coloured recycle : better access to virgin markets !



ENTROPY, RECYCLABILITY AND PRODUCT DESIGN / INNOVATION

- M.I.T. Paper 'Mixing Entropy and Material recycling'
- « Society recycles those materials with high 'total material value' and low dispersion (entropy) »
- « Designers are constantly moving products to the lower right corner : using less expensive material and increasing functionality, often by more components and materials »

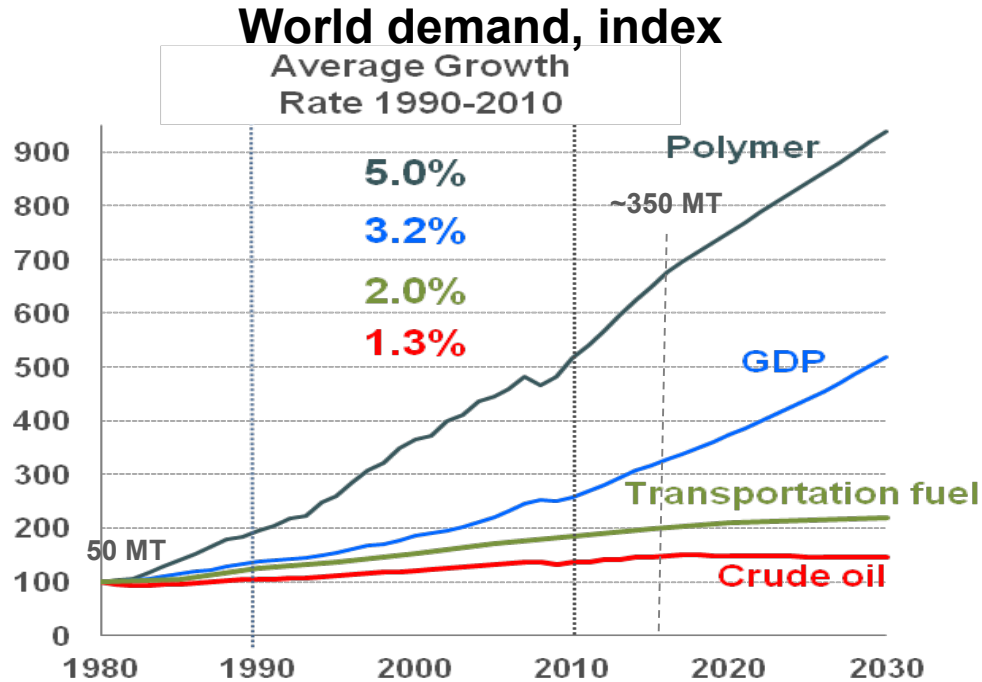
If innovation / design is not *focused* on circularity, it will tend to increase entropy, 'together with nature' (= easiest) and become an **engine of linearity**...



Source 'Mixing Entropy and Material Recycling',
Timothy G. Gutowski and Jeffrey B. Dahmus (MIT)



PLASTICS HISTORICAL SUCCESS STORY : RELENTLESS INNOVATION - GENERATING LINEAR GROWTH



Plastics = material
with highest
innovative capability –
*pulling it spontaneously
towards higher entropy :
linearity...*

**Can we, together, focus plastics innovation on *circularity* ?
(low entropy innovation)**

TOTAL CIRCULAR COMPOUND CONCEPT :

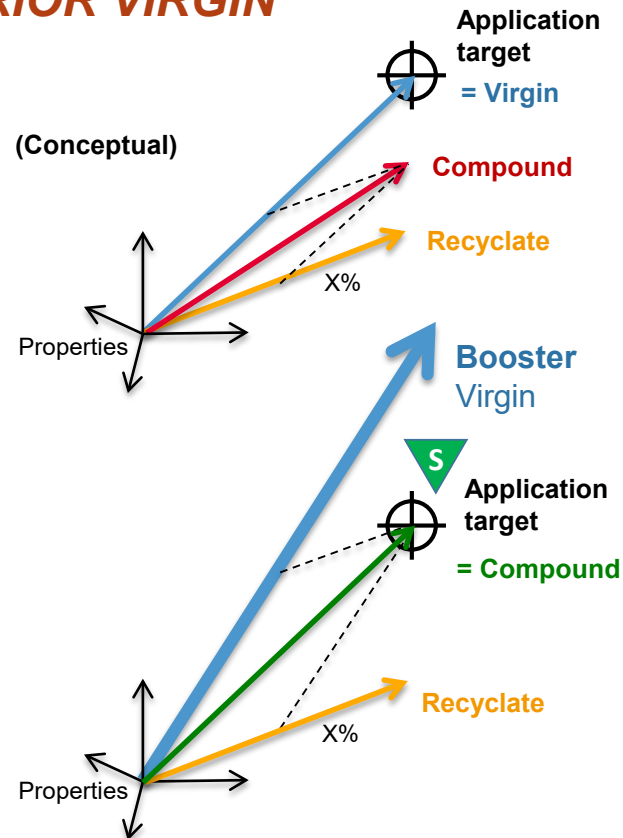
BOOST RECYCLATE WITH SUPERIOR VIRGIN

- Usual :

- Virgin design = **optimized** for application
- Virgin + recyclate = structurally inferior ; tendency towards less demanding applications

- Circular Compound :

- Virgin design = **for boosting** recyclate into applications for optimized use
- Virgin + recyclate = optimized for application



LATEST DEVELOPMENT : CIRCULAR SHRINKHOOD



Booster PE



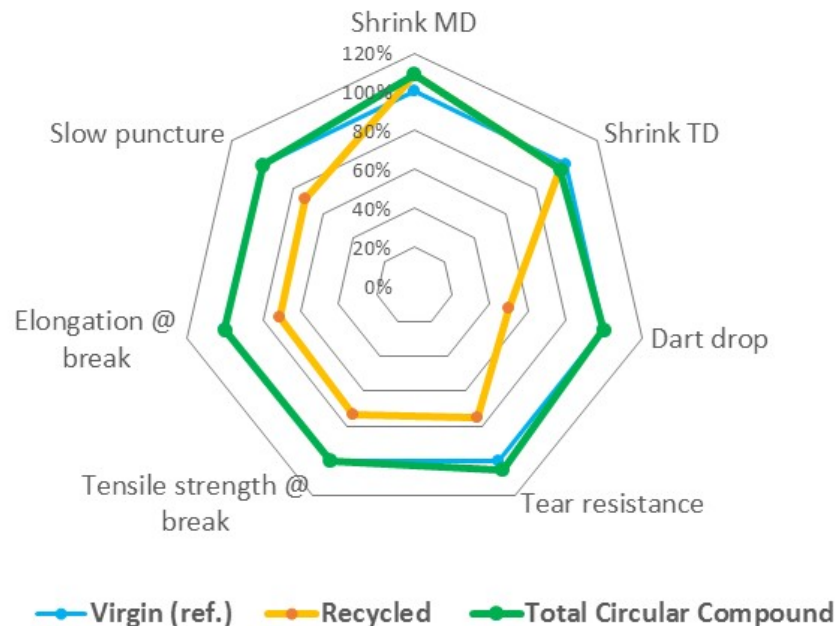
50%



Wienerberger



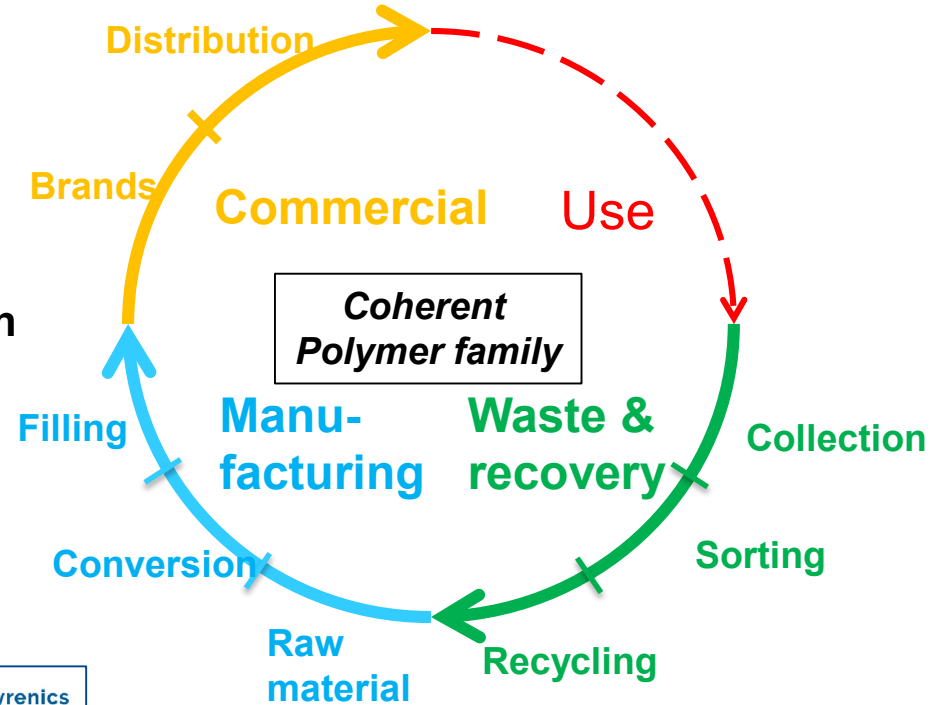
Circular shrink hood, 50% recycled content :
technical equivalency with virgin



INDUSTRY CONFIGURATION FOR PLASTICS CIRCULARITY: CIRCULAR VALUE CHAIN PLATFORM

- Cooperation of all actors of the circular value chain : making circularity **ROBUST**
- High effectiveness in terms of
 - credible commitments vs. society with circular economy ambition
 - *material excellence*

Reducing industry's
organisational entropy ...



HOW CAN A POLYMER BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Required characteristics ?

Current champion

- **Very insensitive to multiple processing :**

- Mechanical recycling into multiple life cycles...



PS

- **Easy to apply dissolution processes :**

- Effective extraction of additives, colorants, contaminants...



PS

- **Easy depolymerising into high value monomer**

- Access to full range of applications



PS

>1 million T/y of polystyrene packaging waste available !

Mostly from food contact application ...

Plastic waste partners



Technologies

Chemical /
dissolution /
mechanical

Value chain

Styrenics industry



versalis



Styrenics
Circular
Solutions

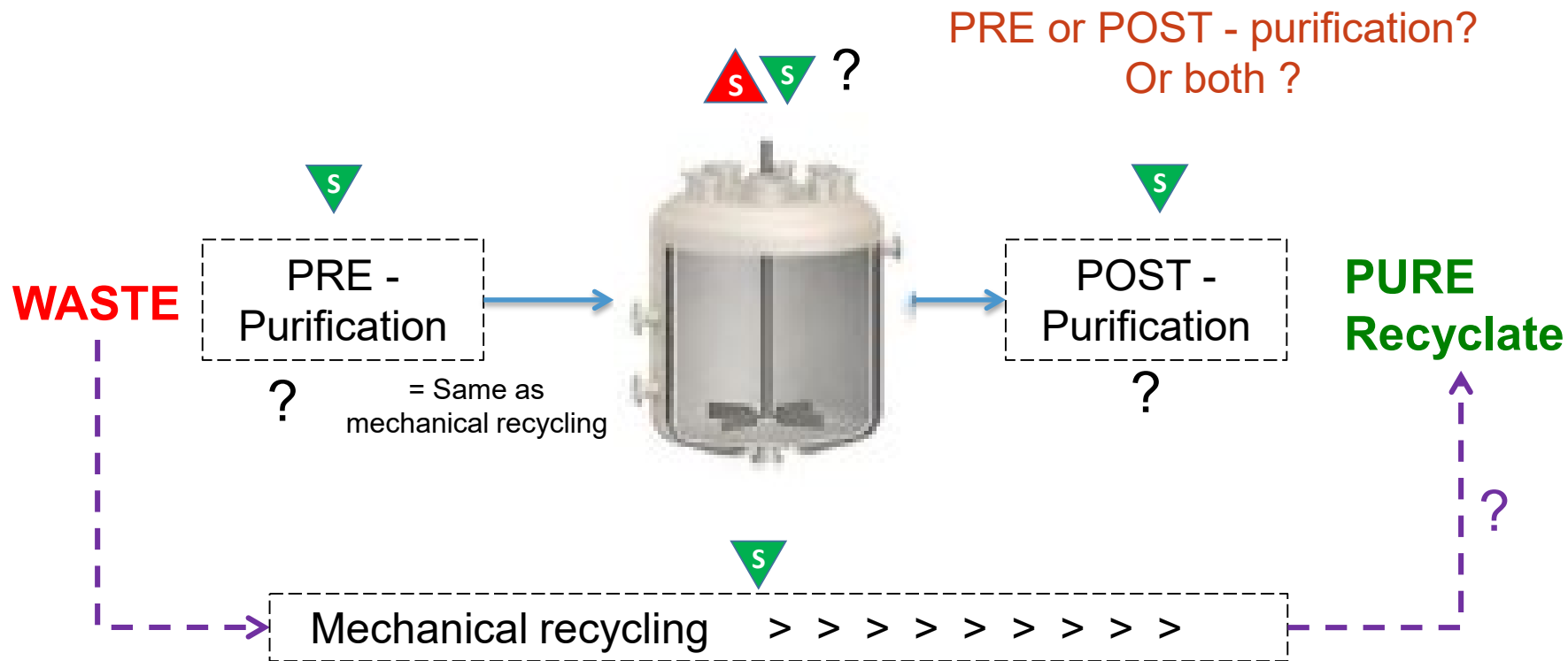
The road to
polystyrene circularity



www.styrenics-circular-solutions.com



CHEMICAL / DISSOLUTION RECYCLING : GENERIC QUESTION



MECHANICAL HIGH PURITY PS RECYCLING

Reference = PET recycling :

Target = bottle-to-bottle, food contact and transparency : 99,95% purity – food contact

Technology stretch : necessary quality maximisation in all operational aspects (investment, operational management)

Process : **S** DEEP PRE-SORTING

S HOT CAUSTIC WASH

S FLAKE SORTING – mat.+ color

S SUPER CLEANING

(**S** melt filtration = accessory)

SCS testing on packaging PS :



Demo by TOMRA : excellent sortability of PS !
HIPS (even by rubber content) – GPPS – EPS/XPS

Selection of the best hot wash process in the market
(very strong differences in measured performance)

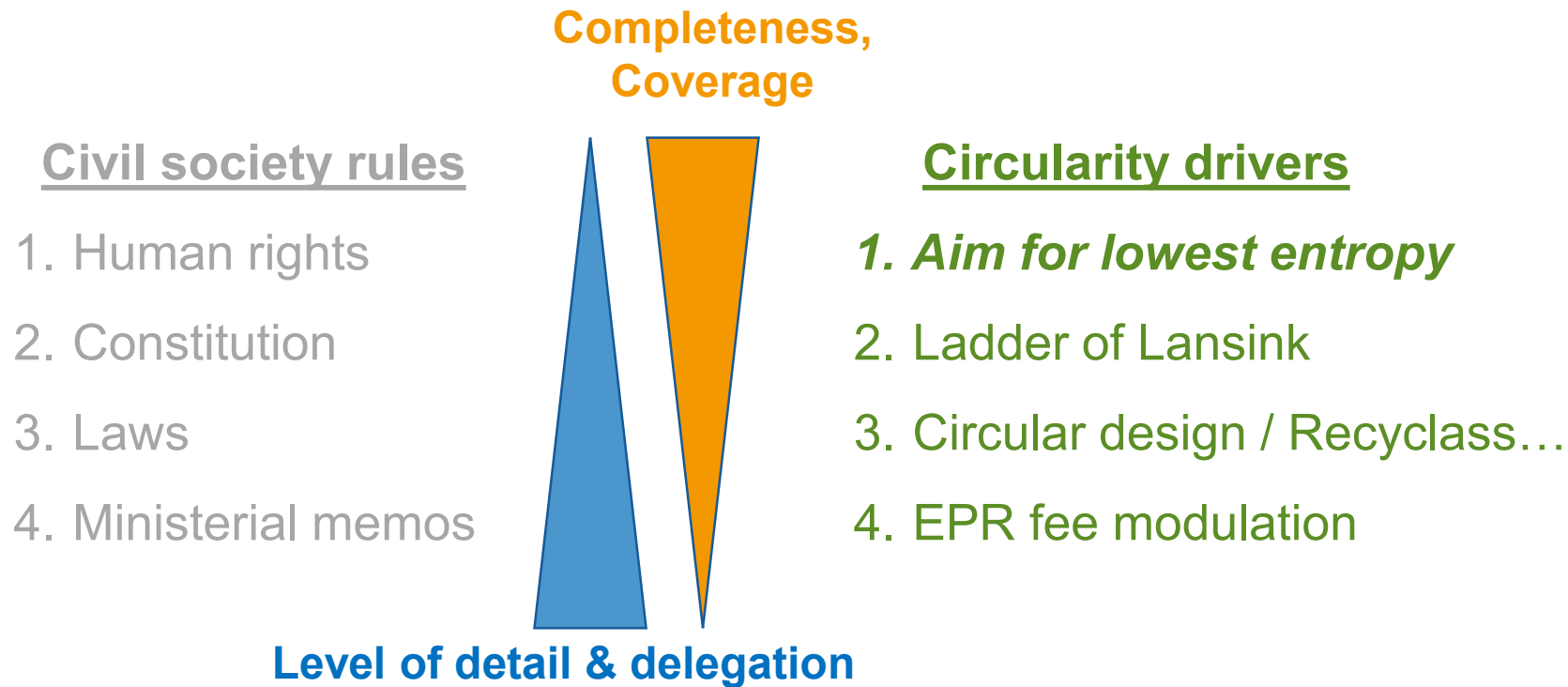
Existing TOMRA technology

Result : high purity HIPS flakes 99,9%
(+ similar result for EPS/XPS washing)

+ mechanical food contact project launched SCS/Fraunhofer

HOW TO USE ENTROPY IN POLICY TOWARDS CIRCULARITY ?

HIGHEST HIERARCHY OF RULES : TO PROVIDE LT STABILITY



- *Lower level rules are derived from and must comply with higher levels*
- *A problem at higher level cannot be corrected by a rule at lower level*

TAKE - AWAYS

- LOW ENTROPY is THE fundamental scientific criterion for circularity of materials
 - WASTE = high ENTROPY
 - Design for Recycling = Low Entropy Design
- Innovation towards circular plastics = perfectly feasible BUT it needs a *preliminary* focus on circularity, or it will spontaneously lead to more linearity
- The involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders is essential for circularity



Thank You !